

NEW RECORDS OF *ONCOPELTUS* (HEMIPTERA,
LYGAEIDAE) AND A NEW SPECIES
FROM THE U. S.

BY J. R. DE LA TORRE-BUENO, Tucson, Ariz.

The following appear to be new records of distribution of this genus of Lygaeidae:

Oncopeltus (*Oncopeltus*) *gutta* Herrich-Schaeffer.

Olas de Moka, Guatemala; 3,000 feet (G. P. Engelhardt).

Oncopeltus (*O.*) *varicolor* Fabricius.

Tumatumari, Rio Negro, British Guiana; Satipo, Perú (Pedro Paprzycki); Las Vegas and Coachi, Colombia.

Oncopeltus (*Erythriscius*) *cingulifer* Stål.

Dominica, B. W. I. (J. M. Geddes); Canal Zone; Caldas and Cali, Colombia; Mérida, Venezuela.

Oncopeltus (*E.*) *semilimbatus* Stål.

Habana, Cuba (F. Z. Cervera).

Oncopeltus (*E.*) *unifasciatus* Hahn.

Lima, Perú (H. S. Parish). In connection with this species it should be pointed out that there are very few records of Heteroptera from the Pacific coast of Peru; most records from Peru come from the Amazonian region, on the East side of the Andes. Naturally, these species are in the main the same as those from the same region in Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela.

Oncopeltus (*Erythriscius*) *cayensis* n. sp.

The species recorded by me¹ as *O. sexmaculatus* Stål as determined by Blatchley's key to the genus, is in error. It runs to *cingulifer* Stål in his key and in my own new one for my Synopsis; but comparison with authentic specimens of the latter species shows it not to be the same. It has a very distinct facies, with the color-picture showing more black.

Posterior one-third, more or less, of the pronotum is black, with a vitta running to the anterior margin, which it does not always reach, or where it widens; the head is wholly black; the

¹ 1933. Bul. Bklyn. Ent. Soc., XXVIII: 28-31; On Floridian Heteroptera, with New State Records from the Keys.

hemelytra are black-margined, evanescently, narrowly or broadly, although even in the same specimen there may be a difference in width between the two sides; scutellum black; membrane black; the transverse band of the hemelytra wide, leaving two somewhat small testaceous spots apically and basically on each side. The whole effect is of a velvety-black insect, with six light spots in three pairs, one pair on the pronotum and two on the hemelytra. Venter with testaceous margins and a median black vitta of varying width. Antennal segment I shortest, II and IV subequal, III longer than I and shorter than II or IV. Length, 11-13 mm., width, 3-3.5 mm.

Described from 7 specimens, 4 females and 3 males, taken by Carl George Siepmann on Matecumbe Key, Fla., November, 1931.

These 7 specimens are cotypes, in my collection.

This description follows precedent in being by color, except for the antennal proportions and the size. This goes directly against my proclaimed principles; but the whole differentiation in this group is on a color basis, including all keys. A complete revision of the genus is very necessary in order to delimit the species on a basis of pure structure. This will be possible only with *all* described species and their types in hand, which will have to wait on the return of normal relations among nations.